17—Vaccination-Cranganur—Rs. 1,060.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 1,060 under 17, Vaccination, Cranganur. I request the House may be pleased to grant the allotment.

Grant put and carried.

18—Sanitation and Conservancy—Rs. 3,340.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, just one head more in Cranganur. I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 3,340 under 18, Sanitation and Conservancy, Cranganur. I request the House may be pleased to grant the allotment.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduwal.—Sir, may we know the details?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—They are in the Cranganur Budget at page 16.

Grant put and carried.

7—Excise—Rs. 1,00,928.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 1,00,928 under 7—Excise. The Hon'ble Members have noticed that there is a fall in the revenue under salt. The contract rate of salt for the current year and the next year is higher than the rate prevalent in 1108. But considering the present situation, the Government ordered that the issue price of salt need not be increased. We are therefore selling salt at the rate of 1108. This accounts for the decrease. The heads of expenditute for the next year remain the same as in the present year. But provision is made for a Probationary Sub-Inspector. The present Range Sub-Inspectors find it difficult to pay as much attention to the detection of crimes as desired, as they are now mainly engaged in the work of collection of kists. Increase in the number of crimes means decrease in Government revenue. It was therefore thought desirable to have a Probationary Sub-Inspector, who will be deputed to work in special areas where there are great crimes. At present the Assistant to the Distillery Officer of the Trichur Distillery is deputed for the special work. But this arrangement leads to great difficulties. When the Distillery officer falls sick or wants to go on leave, there will be no one in the Distillery to be in charge. This leads to great inconvenience in the work of the Distillery. From next year onwards, the Assistant to the Distillery Officer will be attached to the Distillery and the special detective work done by the Assistant will be attended to by the Probationary Sub-Inspector.

Sir, as regards the excise policy, it continues to be the same. There are no drastic changes in the policy. In my speech last year, I referred to the failure of the prohibition experiment made at Nemmara. In this year also I am sorry

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

to have to refer to the failure in another place. The people of Gothuruthi with the active support of the Parish Priest did not want any liquor shops in their midst. They did not even want any trees to be tapped for toddy. The Government, to respect their wishes, abolished all liquor shops in Gothuruthi in 1102. After a few years, it was found that prohibition or local option was not working satisfactorily. But the Government did not want to give up the experiment. The number of abkari crimes began to increase. It was found that, instead of having one or two licit shops, Gothuruthi had many illicit shops. People themselves began to realise that the prohibition there was a failure. There were mass petitions to reintroduce liquor shops and to allow trees to be tapped. I enquired into these petitions and found that it was meaningless to continue the so-called prohibition. Gothuruthi has now become one of the crime centres. Recently an illicit distillation case was alleged to have been detected. The Excise Officers were alleged to have been assaulted in broad daylight. As these cases are now under investigation, I do not propose to say anything further in the matter. As a result of my enquiry into the petition of the people, the shops are to be reintroduced from next year. The only place where prohibition is now being tried is the Ernakulam Municipality area.

Sir, in this connection I may mention that there are some proposals under the consideration of the Government. You, Hon'ble Members, know that we do not manufacture foreign liquors, such as Whisky, Brandy, Wine, Gin, Beer, etc, here. These are now imported from outside to our State. There is a proposal now to manufacture these brands in the State itself. Our idea is to manufacture Whisky, Gin, etc., out of pine-apple, cashunut fruits, plantains, bananas, jack fruits, mangoes, etc. We have abundant supply of these raw materials. A private gentleman has come forward to establish a Distillery to manufacture Wisky, etc. If the scheme turns out to be successful, we may be able to compete with the foreign articles.

Some of the Hon'ble Members may have tasted what is known as അല്ലിക്കള്ള് or unfermented sweet toddy. Experiments are being made to see whether unfermented toddy can be preserved as unfermented for a pretty long time. Results of experiments made so far are encouraging. If it proves a complete success, we may be able to put it on the market to compete with costly sweet wines. I may assure the House that the schemes for the manufacture of foreign liquors and this experiment regarding unfermented toddy are not undertaken with a view to encourage the drink habit, but with a view to divert

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

some amount to our Treasuries—amounts which now go to foreign countries. Further, my Department will be able to do something to help the local industry.

Sir, some proposals are pending with the Government for relaxing some of the rules regarding jaggery tapping. We are trying to do as much as we can to help this cottage industry. In this connection I may also mention that the scheme to open a sugar factory is under consideration. I have got with me sample of sugar manufactured out of sweet toddy. I shall be glad if the Hon'ble Members express their views on the sample. (Sample distributed among the Members).

The revenue collected by my Department is sometimes called stained revenue. But I can assure the Hon'ble Members that the so-called stained money is not used for stained or unholy purposes. During these days of acute economic distress when its pang is felt by all, it is said by some at least that it is my Department which administers temporary relief to many.

I request the House to allow the allotment.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. Paul Mampilli— *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 11,943 for Establishment by Re. 1.* (*To investigate the possibility of manufacturing sugar from sweet toddy.*)

Sir, on previous occasions—and I believe there were many such occasions—this Department of Excise has occupied a good deal of the time in this House during the Budget Session for the discussion of the various cut motions connected with the affairs of the Department. This year I find that there is only one innocent cut motion tabled by me the object of which I believe is uncontroversial in its nature and about which I believe the Government will be one with me in advocating as the Hon'ble Member for Excise has even now done. I think I must congratulate the Hon'ble Member for Excise for so carrying out the affairs of the Department as to give very little room for the non-official Members in this House to move cut motions and criticise the actions of this Department. The object with which I have tabled this motion is amply clear from the wording of the motion itself. It is to investigate the possibility of making sugar from sweet toddy. The Commissioner of Excise has anticipated my cut motion and said that the Department is doing what it can in this direction. I only wish to bring out one fact more. Now we are sending out large sums of money every year for purchasing sugar. I do not know whether there is any statistics, but I am sure this amount can be counted in lakhs—if this sugar which is consumed in Cochin can be manufactured in our State all this money which is now being sent out to

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

foreign countries will remain with us in the hands of our people. This will not only alleviate the distress that is now felt owing to the economic depression, but it will also develop an industry which will be most useful to the people and profitable to the manufacturer. The Hon'ble Member for Excise has demonstrated just now before this Council by showing us some sugar which he got manufactured. That sugar can very well be manufactured from sweet toddy in our State. I find that for sweetness and colour it can compete with any sugar imported into Cochin. What we have to know is whether it is possible to manufacture sugar as a commercial proposition and whether this home made sugar can compete on the point of cost with the sugar imported into Cochin. I believe the Hon'ble Member for Excise will explain to us whether it is possible to compete with the foreign sugar on the point of cost and whether the Department has made any investigation in this direction. It is not possible for private individuals to spend money for experiments. If the experiments are found successful other persons who have not spent a pie on experiments will step in and carry away what profit that might be got from the concern. If the Department of Excise has attempted to investigate this matter it is all well and good and my cut motion will only induce them to carry on their investigations further. If they have not done it I believe my cut motion will draw their attention to the urgent necessity of making investigations on the matter.

Mr. Joseph Pettah.— Has the Hon'ble Member for Excise sugared all the Hon'ble Members of this House ?

President.—Practically all.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—May I know whether the Government has tried to find out the cost of manufacture ?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—There is a scheme for the Government under which we may require 2,89,000 rupees for the cost of buildings and machinery. Then for working capital it may come to 2 lakhs. Altogether more than 5 lakhs. I have not investigated into the matter. This is the estimate given by the gentleman. We have not scrutinised whether it is correct or not. He says we may be able to sell sugar at 1 anna 9 pies per pound.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—What will be the output at this cost ?

Mr. M. P. Cherian—I do not know whether I would be justitied in divulging these details because it is more or less of a commercial nature.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—At what stage is the Government now ?

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr.M.P.Cherian.—Whether the Government should establish a manufactory or whether it should be left to the private gentleman is not settled yet.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—May I know whether the Government has consulted any expert ?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—No. This private gentleman has submitted a report. Expert advice will be taken before it is finally settled.

Mr. Popatlal Goverdhan Lalan.—Is this gentleman a Cochinite ?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—He is a Cochinite.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.— Is there any objection to divulge his name ?

President —That is unnecessary.

മിസ്റ്റർ പോപ്പുറലാൽഭോവൽഗോൻലാലൻ.—സർ, ഈ കട്ട്മോഷനെ ഞാൻ ഹൃദയപൂർവ്വം പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട അട്ടർ മെമ്പറവർകൾ ഇതിനുമുമ്പ് ചില ഇൻറസ്റ്റ്റീസുകളെപററി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള കൂട്ടത്തിൽഷുഗർ ഇൻറസ്റ്റ്റീസിനെപററിയും പറയുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഷുഗർ ഇൻറസ്റ്റ്റീസ് തിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ ആരംഭിച്ചകാലത്തുണ്ടായ ചില വീഴ്ചകൾ എൻെറ അറിവിൽ പെട്ടിടത്തോളമുള്ളത് ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പ്രസ്താവിയ്ക്കാം. അങ്ങിനെ ചില വീഴ്ചകൾ വന്നുപെന്നു കണ്ടിട്ട് ആ ഇൻറസ്റ്റ്റി മോശമാണെന്നല്ല നാം മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടത്. മറുള്ളവക്കു വീഴ്ചകൾ വന്നത് ഏതു വിധത്തിലാണെന്നു നാം മുൻകൂട്ടി മനസ്സിലാക്കി കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ ആ വീഴ്ചകൾ കൂടാതെ നമുക്കു ആ തൊഴിൽ നന്നാക്കി എടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിയ്ക്കും. അവിടെ ആദ്യകാലത്ത് അവർ ലാഭത്തെ മാത്രം ഉദ്ദേശിയ്ക്കുകയും വലിയ തുകകൾ കൊടുത്തു് ഏതോ ഒരു ഫാക്ടറിയിൽനിന്നും ഒരു സായ്പിനെ വലിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുവന്നു നിയമിയ്ക്കുകയും ഒടുവിൽ ആ സായ്പ് ആ ഫാക്ടറിയിൽനിന്നു സമ്പാദിച്ച ലാഭം മുഴുവനും എടുത്തുകൊണ്ടുപോകുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതിൻ പിന്നീട് ആരും അതു നടത്താതെ കുറെ മോശമായിട്ടാണ് കിടന്നിരുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ അത് N. S. T. Chari വളരെ നല്ല സ്ഥിതിയിലാക്കി നടത്തിവരുന്നുവെന്നാണറിയുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെയുണ്ടാക്കുന്ന പഞ്ചസാര വരവു പഞ്ചസാരപോലെ അത്ര ശുദ്ധമായിട്ടു കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെങ്കിലും ഏകദേശമെല്ലാം അതുപോലെതന്നെയാണിരിയ്ക്കുന്നത്. ഇപ്പോൾ ഇവിടെ എമോൺസ്റ്റ്റേറുചെയ്ത ഈ പഞ്ചസാരയ്ക്ക് ഒരു വീഴ്ചയുണ്ട്. പാലിൽ ഇട്ടാൽ പാൽ കറുക്കുമെന്നാണ് എൻെറ അഭിപ്രായം. അപ്രകാരം പാൽ കറുക്കുമെന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ആ പഞ്ചസാര നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ അധികം ചിലവാകുകയില്ല.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മിസ്റ്റർ എ. ശങ്കരപൂതുവാൾ.—പാലിൽ ഇട്ടാൽ കറക്കുമോ?

മിസ്റ്റർ എം. പി. ചെറിയാൻ.—ഇപ്പോഴാണ് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകേട്ടത്.

മിസ്റ്റർ പോപ്പുറവലാൽ ഗോവിന്ദൻലാലൻ.—പാലിൽ വേത്തുനോക്കിയാൽ ദോഷമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അറിഞ്ഞുകൂടേ? കൂടാതെ പഞ്ചസാര നമ്മുടെ ഇവിടത്തെ ക്ലൈമറിൽ നിൽക്കത്തക്കവിധത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാലേ ആ തൊഴിൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുകയുള്ളു. നമ്മുടെ ക്ലൈമെറ് ഡാം ക്ലൈമെറാണ്. അതനുസരിച്ചുള്ള പഞ്ചസാര ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ നല്ല താണിയുള്ള എക്സ്സ്ട്ടിനെ വയ്ക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അത്തരത്തിൽ പഞ്ചസാര ഉണ്ടാക്കിയാൽ മാത്രമേ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ അതിനു ധാരാളം ചിലവുണ്ടാകയുള്ളു. അതിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്ന ആദായം തമ്മിൽ പങ്കിടാതെ ന്യായമായി നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം നമുക്ക് ഷുഗർ ഫാക്ടറിയിൽനിന്നു യാതൊരു തോൽവിയും ഉണ്ടാവുകയില്ല. ഇവിടത്തെ പഞ്ചസാര വ്യവസായത്തിനു് നല്ലൊരു സംഖ്യ ചിലവിടേണ്ടി വരുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ചിലവു കുറക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചു് ഇവിടെ പോട്ടറീസും, ടാനറീസും ആരംഭിച്ചു നടത്തിയതുപോലെ ആകരുതെന്നാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. പഞ്ചസാരയുണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിനു് കൊച്ചീക്കാരായുള്ളവരെ പുറമെ അയച്ചു പരിശീലിപ്പിക്കുകയോ അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ഒരു എക്സ്പെർട്ടിനെ വരുത്തി പ്രവൃത്തി ആരംഭിപ്പിക്കുകയോ ചെയ്യുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വിരോധമില്ല. മറു രാജ്യങ്ങളിലുള്ള അനുഭവംകൊണ്ടു് ബ്രാണ്ടി, വിസ്കി മുതലായവ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസു നടത്തുന്നതിനേക്കാൾ പഞ്ചസാര ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീസു (Sugar Industries) നു് കൂടുതൽ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടാകുമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. ഈ സംഗതി എക്സൈസ്സു വകുപ്പുമെമ്പർ ദിവാൻജി അവർകളെ കായ്മയിട്ടു പറഞ്ഞു മനസ്സിലാക്കി ഇതിലേയ്ക്കു് ആവശ്യമുള്ള സംഖ്യ അനുവദിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നാണ് എന്റെ അപേക്ഷ. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും പണം ചിലവാക്കിപ്പൊവാറായിട്ടു നടത്താമെന്നു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ പണത്തിനു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുവരുന്നകാലത്തു് ആ ഇൻഡസ്ട്രീ കൊള്ളുകയില്ല എന്നുള്ള തെറ്റിദ്ധാരണയിന്മേൽ അതിനെ ഉപേക്ഷിക്കാൻ ഇടവരുത്തു്. ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടിനു് ഇതിന്റെ മുഴുവൻ പങ്കും എടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കയില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഒരു പങ്കുമാത്രം എടുത്തെങ്കിലും ഈ വ്യവസായത്തെ നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തി സാധുക്കൾക്കു ഉപജീവനത്തിനു് വഴിയുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും അപേക്ഷിക്കുന്നു.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—Sir, in associating myself with this motion I wish to congratulate the Head of the Excise Department on unostentatious but highly efficient work. I have never been a believer in prohibition and I have expressed my views on this subject often. But there are one or two things

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

that are curiously worth noticing. The income from this Department is almost equal to the expenditure upon education. The expenditure upon the Department of Education has been steadily on the increase and curiously enough the figures in the Budget go to show that the excise income have been proportionately on the increase and as I said the income derived by way of excise revenue is practically spent for the educational needs of the State. The Director of Public Instruction in his departmental report suggests the levy of 'whisky money' earmarked for education.

President.—There is no question of general policy here. Please come to the point.

Mr. A. Sankara Poduval.—The attempt by the Excise Department to derive a littlemore income by the manufacture of sugar from sweet toddy and by the manufacture of whisky deserves our special notice. Another feature that strikes one on a close study of the Budget figures, is the proportionately low amount of expenditure entailed by this Department. In getting this large amount the expenditure for the year is only Rs. 1,23,000 which is proportionately much less than the expenditure on any other department here. Therefore the creation of a few officers in this Department as referred to in page (9) of the supplementary memorandum need not worry us. This expenditure is comparatively speaking very trivial and if the attempts made by the Department in the direction of augmenting the resources of the Department and in a way solving problem of unemployment in our State prove successful, it would indeed be very creditable. But I like to know from the Hon'ble Member whether the sugar that he has been able to make was subjected to medical examination, to find out whether it contained any injurious matter, whether it would change colour when put into milk, and if it changes colour whether it would deleteriaily affect the human system. These are things worth considering and if as a result of the prepared experiments we shall be able to do something in this direction Cochinites will have every reason to congratulate the Head of the Department.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപത്തെ ഞാനും അനുകൂലിക്കുന്നു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെൻറിന്റെ ഭരണത്തെപ്പറ്റി ചെയ്ത പ്രശംസയോടു ഞാനും യോജിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും പ്രൊഹിബിഷനെപ്പറ്റി കമ്മീഷണർ പറഞ്ഞ ആശാസ്യീയമായ അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു് ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല.

President.—I am sorry you are going to the general policy. Please try to cut it short.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഇതു പറയുവാൻ വേറെ ഒരവസരമില്ല.

പ്രസിഡണ്ട്.—ഇനിയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഏതായാലും ഞാൻ അധികം പറയുന്നില്ല. പ്രോഹിബിഷൻ നെമ്മാറയിലും നെല്ലിയാംപതിയിലുമെല്ലാം പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ പ്രോഹിബിഷന്റെ തത്വം പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു എന്നർത്ഥമാകയില്ല. ഗവൺമെൻറിനു് പണം അധികം കിട്ടുവാനുള്ള വഴികളിൽ ഗവൺമെൻറിന്റെ പരസ്യമായ പ്രഖ്യാപനമൊന്നു വേറെ, രഹസ്യമായ ഉദ്ദേശമൊന്നു വേറെ. ആ തത്വം ആലോചിച്ചാൽ പ്രോഹിബിഷൻവാദത്തിനു് അപകടമൊന്നും വന്നുപെട്ടില്ലെന്നു തീർച്ചയാണു്. അതു് ഇനിയും തിരിഞ്ഞുമറിഞ്ഞു രണ്ടാമതും വരും.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Sir, I have to say a few words in support of the motion and in doing so I may also mention that I have sent up a cut motion under Agriculture, Cocoanut Station. There my idea was that the production of cocoanuts must be restricted. There is the idea that overproduction is partly the reason for the fall in the market for cocoanut copra and oil. I shall enlarge upon that aspect when I speak on that question. But I refer to that matter here because if the cocoanut tree spathes are cut and used to manufacture sweet toddy which again can be converted into sugar and put in the market as sugar, it will indirectly check the over production of cocoanut, if that is the problem that is causing distress throughout our State. The proposition before the House suggested by the Hon'ble Member for Narakkal is that we must investigate the possibility of manufacturing sugar from sweet toddy. If we succeed in that investigation we not only encourage industry but also industry in the manufacture and supply of sugar as an edible article which is very necessary for human consumption, but also indirectly limit the overproduction of the cocoanut itself. Therefore the Government must be well-advised to pay particular attention to this aspect for the sake of industry as well as agriculture—to make agriculture regarding cocoanut cultivation profitable. This aspect of the question may be considered along with the several aspects presented by the Hon'ble Member for Mattancheri. Is it an established fact that the sugar manfactured from sweet toddy can be brought into the market as sugar obtained from beet-root, sugar-cane and other vegetable articles?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Has restriction of cocoanuts anything to do with the manufacture of sugar?

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Therefore I recommend this proposition before the House for both objects. Firstly for having less sugar imported into the country and also for having less cocoanuts produced for export from the country.

LIBRARY ARCHIVES Kerala Legislative Assembly

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—Sir, in fairness to the gentleman who manufactured this sample I have to say this is only manufactured in a crude way. This is not a finished product.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—It was not the Department that manufactured it?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—I got it manufactured from a private gentleman. Before accepting his proposals for starting a sugar factory, either by the privategentleman himself or with Government control we will have toget the opinion of the experts and we will have to investigate the matter further. It is only after investigating further in the matter we can decide whether it will be a profitable concern or not. Only after that the Government will enter into it. The object of the cut motion is only to bring to the notice of the Government the possibility of manufacturing sugar from sweet toddy. I have demonstrated to you that it is possible. In these circumstances I hope that the Hon'ble Members will not try to take one rupee from my Department. (*Laughter*).

Mr. George Chakyamuri.—May we know whether he will pursue the matter further?

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—Yes.

Mr. Paul Mampilli.—In view of the Government being interested in the matter and in the hope that they will not leave off investigation till they succeed getting favourable results, I withdraw the motion.

Motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Hence the whole grant under Excise put and carried.

6—Excise—Cranganur—Rs. 1,834.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 1,834 under 6, Excise, Cranganur. I request the grant may be sanctioned.

Grant put and carried.

9—Customs—3,453.

Mr. M. P. Cherian.—Sir, I rise to move for an allotment of Rs. 3,453 under 9—Customs. I request the House to grant the allotment.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. M. Ibrahim.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,453 for Customs by Re. 1. (The exclution of the Customs item from the Receipt Heads of Cranganur.)*

സർ, മുകംവക നമ്പർ. ക. യിൽനിന്നും ഒരു രൂപാ കുറയ്ക്കണമെന്ന ഒരു ഉപക്ഷേപം ഞാൻ കാഴ്ചരാക്കുന്നു. ആതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം കൊടുങ്ങല്ലൂർ ബസ്സാറിലുള്ള വരവിൽനിന്നും മുകം എന്ന ഇനം തള്ളിക്കളഞ്ഞതിനെപ്പറ്റി പ്രതിപാദി

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